Messrs. "Budge" and "Toddie," in their own proper persons, are described as exceedingly bright, precectors children, "constructed like poliywogs, all o, and those heads give hospitality to tireless tongues. Toddle is aggressive, not to say pugnacious, while Budge is the new enaily devout, spending a good deal of every working day on his knees. His prayers are always impreseptu, varied, and veciferous, and he prays squarely for everything that he wants, and volunteers to assist others who are needy. 'Father,' he exclaimed the other day, rus dag in a glow from the bath-room, 'I lost my marble and it hopped down the register, and I prayed right off get it and bring it up and put in on the emp 4 right before the door, where I could find it east, for Christ's sake, amen; and I got right up and looked, and there it was right before the up and looked, and there it was right before the wort' and, convinced anew of the efficacy of prayer, he walked off to trade for his brother's commoney. The enforce have been under the instruction of their motier, who has read parts of 'Helen's Babies' to them, to their minite amusement, they having no idea who is where to. The innocents still suppose themselves to have been meanwared 'Budge' and 'Toddie' from the redections hittle fethews in the story, and their parents at excelsing all their vigilance to keep from them the Be stories that they 'assisted' in those published performances." Their father, Mr. Habberton, writes editorial notes for Tae Herold.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Nearly every State appears to have had a disside from that Tilden barrel. Gen. Butler is surprised to hear that Massachesetts has snebbed him. The innocent man hardly brew that a Senatorial fight was in progress till it was

Mr. Hendricks's characteristic opinion on the conference plan seems to be accurately summed up by The Cincinnati Enquirer, which, speaking with more wit tan reverence, says he seems to think "it will be a good thing it it works right."

Gen. Thomas Ewing descended from his war here when he heard of the new plan, and admitted at once that the proposition would save the country from blood. This is a great relief, as well as a great triumph for the bill.

Ex-Congressman Parsons of Cleveland is out in aletter opposing the Republican surrender of the ground that the Vice-President has the power to count. He says: "In spectfully submit that it is a wiser, safer, and more predent course to follow the plain and simple provis of the Constitution as expounded by Chancellor Kent, and as actually put in practice by no less a man than John Adams, and sanctioned by a large number of members of Congress who were originally members of the Constitutional Convention, than to place the power to elect or defeat our candidate in the hands of a c musttec, not in any manner recognized by the Constitution, of 14 cutlemen, divided exactly in political strength—with an unspire who may at last hold in his hands the final settlement of the vital question involving the interests and wishes of 40,000,000 of people."

The haste with which several partisan journals are condemning Senator Conkling for favoring the new tribunal is rebuked by The Troy Times, which says : "The charge that he is conspiring to defeat Mr. Hayes is not worse than a score of other calumnies which have been repeated against him. Mr. Conkling's convictions are those of an honest, conscientions man. When once matured, they are not readily changed or revised to suit the shifting sands of popular opinions. Long before the questions connected with the counting of the electoral votes in this Presidential controversy arose, he placed himself on record as being opposed to the idea that the President of the Senate possesses the power to declare the result. He cannot now go back upon that declaration; and though we may believe he is mistaken as to the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate, we must respect the integrity of a man who stands by his convictions and principles."

Mr. Halstead has all the zeal of a new convert in supporting the conference report. In closing a long article in its favor he says: "At any rate, the attempt is made to settle the disputed Presidency by arbitration. The terms of the proposition are before the country. If it fails, our condition will be worse than ever. If the measure does not prevail, owing to extreme men on both sides, the discussion will be exasperating and aggravate all the embarrassments already accumulated. We do not think the Supreme Court too sacred to be employed in this service. We are not aware that the Justices have any higher occupation. We do not know anything in the court that forbids its members, under pennity of losing dignity, to give assistance extra-indically in a national emergency. As this measure of proposed arbitration is placed before the country, we would be unwilling to accept the responsibility of its re-tection."

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Herald, who is liable to get his news mixed up with the emanations of his own inner consci-"The strict party men all praise the talk of Sherman, Morton and Cameron, and speak of Edmunds and Conkling as if they had gone over to the enemy. There is already something like a rupture between these two Senators and the other lead ers, which can hardly be entirely bealed again whatever may be the result of the establishment of the propose tribunal. Mr. Blaine has been quick to see the turn which events are taking, and now tells his friends that h is opposed to the bill. Bob Ingersoll is here trying to induce Blaine to make a speech in the Senate against the bill. Blaine demurs to this, and says he does not want t bill. Blaine demurs to this, and says he does not what to despeak against the bill, but he will do what he can to defeat 1. He sees a chance to make a point against Conkling, but does not want to risk a debate with his old antagonist yet. Should Haves come in, Blaine will undoubtedly attempt to set himself up as the Administration leader in the Scinate as opposed to Conkling."

Mr. James E. Bailey, the second new United

States Senator from Tennessee, is thus spoken of by the correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial: "He lives in Clarksville, is a lawyer, about 50 years of age, was in the Senthern army, was an old-line Whig, and not an original secresionist. He is a man of fair ability, bu does not tower up a head and shoulders above his felows. He will no doubt make a good Senator of the me dium sort, not ranking as high as some, and yet severa He passes in life as a good man. No one says ill of him. The most that could be said against him in the heated contest just over was that he favored the honest, manly policy of paying the State debt instead of sneaking out of it by repudiation. Last mmer be made a canvass in favor of meeting the obligations of the State. He dwelt upon the humiliation or repudiation, and did what he could to awaken publis sertiment to the old truth that honesty is the best policy in casting about for a man of brond views and national patronsen, the more conservative element in the pepulation actually turned to Key, and next to Bakey. Nearly every friend of Key finds in Bailey the consolation of second choice."

One of the most earnest opponents of the conference report is ex-Congressman Roberts of Utica. Recloses a vigorous attack upon it in The Utica Herald Unless the Constitution binds us in all things to which it applies, it binds us in nothing. It cearly defines who alone shall have official connection with the certificates and the electoral votes. The joint bill defies the restriction. The Constitution clothes the States with absolute authority in the appointment of electors. The joint bill tramples that authority in the mire. 'No Schator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which chall have been created during such time. But although the Constitution so forbids, the joint bill assigns five Sen-More and five Representatives to a tribunal now created, to be master over Congress and the Constitution. This So be master over Congress and the Constitution. This is aggressive Variare on the Constitution. This is manupulation, speaces and cunning, by which the whim of the choose a majority at Washington is substituted for writes, stable fundamental law. This bill so 'fearfully and wonderfully made,' is to our institutions, and to the liberties they enshrine, more terrible than an army with bounce, for it can pass at all only on the ruins of the Constitution."

# GENERAL NOTES.

The quality of pulpit eulogy is sometimes Strained. A paster in Macon, Ga., was recently called upon to make a few remarks on the character of a col-ored class-leader who had visited a brother's hen-roost one class-leader who had visited a brother's believed in sureptitiously, failer unexpectedly, and broken his neck branchiably. The paster made rather a bungling lob of it: "There are circumstances connected with his death that are perplexing. If, after he fell and before he struck the ground, he repented of his sins, there can be bequestion but that he is now in glory; but there was about it."

A Delaware photographer kindly sends to THE TRIBUNE a sketch of the scene of the recent duck He modestly writes: " I have no ax to grind. I don't expect to make anything out of it. None of the other sketches have been true to nature. I went on the ground a few days after the affair took place and made the pho-tograph which I send to you. I hope you will not be offended with a country photographer. Thanks, kind for But, prithee, say, are the four figures in the photo-graph, who are gracing the dreary scene with their

cheerful presence, thy relatives, or are they the bloody band in the photograph will be held subject to the order of the Grand Jury of the district and also of the State of Delaware.

ADDRESS BY PARKE GODWIN.

The success of Mr. Moody in Chicago has been marvelous. About 2,500 persons have been converted, between 6,000 and 8,000 have been seriously impressed, hundreds of drunkards have signed the temper ance pledge, and the churches have been fired with new zeal. The Chicago Tribune exclaims: "Never did one man reap such a harvest since the Reformation. Eight thousand sheaves has he gathered into his Master's barns." The new Boston tabernacie is to be declicated to-morrow evening, and it is hoped that Mr. Moody will be present. Those who attend the opening exercises are expected to contribute liberally to the building fund. The card of admission makes this appeal: "The person using this ticket is expected to make a freewill offering to the Lord of not less than \$1\$ toward meeting the expense of this sacred enterprise, or more, as God may have given ability."

Lahn Morlov sees the best side of the trader." ance pledge, and the churches have been fired with new

John Morley sees the best side of the trades mions. In the course of an address before the Miners Association, delivered at Hanley on Jan. 8, he spoke of the growth of the movement as the uprising of a great hope, because it meant that workmen are henceforth to be their own helpers; because it meant an increase of decency and comfort, an increase of self-respect, more schooling for the young, not of one, but of 1,000 or 10,000 families. He regarded the charge that the unions were running the prosperity of the nation by encouraging foreign competition as one of the partot cries that always rise when times are duit. "I a parcel of American-made hinges flads its way to Birnulaginam, every newspaper announces the fact under the heading of the run done to British trade by the unions, though if they toek the pains to inquire, they would find that the sugges only came here because the American had utterly overstocked himself."

The minor's sweetheart had illted him. He be their own helpers; because it meant an increase of

The miner's sweetheart had jilted him. He ittle missive: "I am tired of life, and will blow out my brains in the cemetery to-night. My rent is paid up to the 8th. I do this because life has become a burden to me." He then set out for the cemetery which he had me." He then set out for the cemetery which he had short out across a chicken ranch and was attacked by a savage outl-dog. Tomking that he had enough in his six narrels for self and dog, he opened fire on the animal, but in the twinking of an eye the owner of the ranch covered him with a shot gun. He fell on his knees, begged for life, and made the most neject apologies for his presence there. His life was spared, instead of his-rening to the cemetery and blowing out his brains, he returned to the city, and after lunching on beer and sandwiches told his hindhady that he had changed his mind and then took another girl to a Virginia City theater. and then took another girl to a Virginia City theater.

### MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The Kellogg English Opera Company has come to New-York for a short visit, and last night the Academy of Music opened its doors to one of the largest audiences gathered to witness any operatic performance in this city since the hight of the Nilsson season. picce chosen for the occasion was "The Bohemian Girl." How this pretty but certainly not keeps its freshness important composition musicians might be puzzled to explain. To the steady frequenters of opera houses it long agbecame a bore, but it is one of the most popular works in the repertory of all respectable English companies, and when it is on the bill the seats are almost always in demand. It has a lively jingle of simple tunes, it bus ties with action, it contains telling numbers for nearly all the favorite artists of the company, and it is greatly helped by an ingenious orchestral accompan ment; the ordinary listener pays little attention to orchestra, but it helps all the same. These things contribute to its remarkable vitality, and combine to make it for uncritical and even for many cultivated listeners a pleasant evening's entertainment. The performance last night calls for no extended criticism. Miss Kellogg returns unchanged-or if there i any difference her voice is a little clearer than when she was last in New-York-and she sang the part of Arlin to the satisfaction of everybody. Mrs. Seguin's rich and sympathetic voice was heard with general pleasure in the music of the Gupsy Queen; she as well as Miss Kellogg received a cordial welcome. Mr. Seguin was as active and amusing as ever in his favorite character of Devilshoof. The other parts were assigned to Mr Maas, Mr. Conly, and Mr. Turner.

### THE ARTISTS' FUND.

ANNUAL SALE OF CONTRIBUTED PAINTINGS-ADDI TION TO THE FUND OF \$12,067. The seventeenth annual sale of the paintings

contributed by members for the benefit of the Artists' Fund Society of New-York took place last evening at Association Hall, at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-thirdst. The paintings had been on exhibition for at Kurtz's gallery. The sale lasted three hours, and although the sum o \$12,067 was realized. Robert Somerville, the auctioneer declared that it was dull, and complained that the bids had to be coaxed. The audience only filled the bail way comfortably, yet the bids from the few occupants of the galleries were quite as obstinate and spirited a from the larger crowds below. Occasionally there was slight applause when some picture placed upon the easel was recognized by its familiar features or by some well-known characteristic of the artist. This was the case with Falconer's "Foot of Hicks Street, Brooklyn," and one or two of S. R. Gifrd's efforts. The genre pictures seemed to please more than any others, generally speaking. The first picture that elicited any spirited bidding was a very little one, 12 inches by 8, by George H. Boughton, and called "The Page." It was started at \$25, and quickly ran up to \$250. "Lake Memphremagog," by J. B. Bristol, next went off at \$295. The smallest pictures scened to bring the highest prices. A marble statustte, the figure of a boy, called "Aba," by C. Muller, brought only \$30. A pair of vases, given by T. C. Smith, brought \$16. and proofs of etchings designed by Whistier were knocked down at \$7. Sinedecor of No. 176 Fifth-ave, seemed to be an extensive purchaser. The names of the purchasers were not amounced. They were quietly sent to the clerks on cards. It was stated, however, that the pictures were avenerally bought by those who are not professional collectors, and that they would not be found here-after in the best known calleries of the city. The opinion was expressed generally that the amount resilized from the sale was very fair, as neretofore it has averaged not more than \$9,000. There were 96 pictures sold and the status and vases mentioned above. The following is a list of some of the more prominent pictures offered and the prices which they brought: one, 12 inches by 8, by George H. Boughton, and called

they brought: Title. "A Page" "Lake Memphremagog"	Artist.	Price
"A Page"	Geo. H. Boughton	. 200
"Lake Memphremagog"	J. H. Eriston	34
"August in the Adirondacks" "The Novel"	O I Lay	54
" Herneward Bound"	Vincent Colver	264
"A Financial Problem"	.C. F. Branvelt	. 11
"Genesee River"	.J. W. Castlear	. 100
"Herneward Bound". "A Financial Problem" "Geneses River". "Nameta, Roman Girl"	Louis Lang	4
"English Cottage"	T. A. Elenaria	•
"A View & Western New-	W. T. Sonntag	. 70
"A View & Wostern New York" "Freighting Bonts on the		. 9
"The Morning Prayer, Erit-	CThomas Hicks	. 10
"Box at the Opera"	Thomas Literature	40
"A Freshet in Early Autumn	" II W Politing in	39
		- 31H
"Heads or Tails" "Twidght on the Hudson"	J. G. Brown	31
"Twilght on the Hudson"	S. R. Gilleri	. 011
"Who taught my infant lips to pray " My Mother"	S. J. Grey	. 500
the Arthur Charles and the Affect of the Control of	Plate P. BARRET.	
" Out in the Cold Week! "	J. G. Brown	41
" The Meadow Brook " Out in the Cold World " " Song Without World " " Salas Foster "	Googen H Story	4
"A Wood Path"	S. H. Gifford	10
"Morning at Naragansett	A Countier	. 13
Pier"	A. Quarties	. 10
"The Micaal."	Louis Lang	
"The Micsal." Snewy Range, Cotorado Ter- titory."	Vincent Colyer	. 8
"Grouse Shooting in the	A F Tais	. 18
Show."	A. F. Amberran	
	-	
	ATTER PEROP	71

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

In the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south to west winds, in-percasing cloudiness and possibly light snow in the north-ern portion, succeeded by rising barometer and winds weering to colder north-westerly.

# TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Morning. Noon. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of imenca. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The central horizontal line marks 30 inches hight of the harometer. The irregular white like represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.]

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Jan. 24-1 a. m.-The greater part of yesterday's barometric curve is the usual expression of a fair day, but toward midnight there was a marked decline. The fall of air-pressure was not, however, coupled with increased warmth, though it preceded a change to southerly winds. The temperature barely rose to southerly winds. The temporature barely rose to freezing point during the afternoon, and sank to 20° at midnight. While no bad weather is probably near at hand, an increase of cloudiness seems likely. For this city and vicinity a warmer and partly cloudy day may be expected. To-morrow will probably be the clearer and colder of the two days, but no very marked change of temperature is anticipated for either.

THE PRESENT EMERGENCY-ISSUES OF THE LATE CANVASS-THE OPPOSITION MOVEMENT-ANALY-SIS OF ITS EFFECTS-THE LOUISIANA RETURN-ING BOARD-HOW TO GET OUT OF THE DIFFI-CULTY.

At the request of the Young Men's Democratic Club, Parke Godwin last evening delivered an address at Cooper Institute upon "the movement of political opinion and its relation to the existing controversy." An audience nearly filling the large hall and comprising many persons prominent in business and social circles assembled to hear him. The gathering was Democratic in sentiment, but partisanship was not obtrusively manifested. Among the prominent persons occupying seats on the platform and in the body of the house were Royal Phelps, William Cullent Bryant, James M. Brown, Gen. Franz Sigel, Adrian Iselin, Henry L. Clinton, Hugh L. Cole, and H. H. Porter. The salient features of Mr. Godwin's address are presented here-

#### THE ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS: It is needless to remark that the political condition of the country is critical. Every observant mind is filled by it with anxiety, if not alarm. The activities of business are d pressed by apprehensions of evil which may lurk in the ear future. Tranquil as the surface seems, there rolls beneath it a strong undercurrent of unrest and foreboding. No one is entirely at his case, and a few are harrowed by the dread vision of civil war, which, though I do not regard it as probable, is yet among the possible issues of ill-advised and passionate councils. Under these circumstances, it is well for any one who desires a rational and peaceful settlement of the trouble to contribute his mite to the discussion. It is not whether Tilden or Hayes shall occupy the Presidential chair. Personally, either of them, I have no doubt, would fill it with usefulness and ability. The mere personal aspects of the controversy therefore are unimportant. But what is important is that the one who occupies the supreme seat does so according to fundamental law, according to essential justice, according to our recognized methods of procedure, and according to the will of the people as expressed in the usual forms of choice.

The people voted; and the day after the battle it was announced by nearly every journal that the Administration had been defeated. THE TRIBUNE conceded the Tilden electors 188 votes, claiming only 144 for the Hayes electors, with six States, or 22 electoral votes, including South Carolina, yet doubtful. The Herald conceded 199 for Tilden, including Louisiana and Florida, and leaving only South Carolina doubtful; and an Administration organ, which seemed to be particularly muddled that morning, said; "If the Re-publicans have carried New-Jersey, they will have 187 votes-a unjority of 5; if they have carried Florida and Oregon, 185-a majority of one."

Coupled with this announcement came congratulations addressed to the American people, on the moderation and self-control with which, after a most heated warfare, they had brought it to a close. From the rising to the setting sun, the telegraph, aided by the lynx-eyed vigilance of the reporters, could find no single serious case of violence to be recorded against eight millions of impassioned partisans. This fact, indeed, reflected the highest honor upon our people; and it was no less honorable, I think, to all the prominent journals, like THE TRIBUNE, The Eccning Post, The Herald, and others, which had more or less virulently opposed Mr. Tilden, that they east aside their fretful quills, and shed pro pitious ink over the future. One of them, THE TRIBUNE, oralizing upon our happy family, said to our Centennial visitors: "We can offer to foreigners no more aignificant hint of the greatness of the Republic, its sound foundations of prosperity, and the belief of the people in that prosperity, than the calm good humor with which one great party will receive its defeat at the hands of the But the second or third day after the election it was intimated that the result was not so sure, and that it would depend upon the counting of the votes, by certain boards in three of the Southern States, whose officers all belonged to the Republican party, and several of whom were themselves candidates. We all of us eked into each other's faces with a smile of increduity

if not with amazement. This second version of the result was the more surpris ing, because the version first proclaimed, and acquiesced in, was no surprise to any disinterested observer. Whoever had studied the currents of thought in this country was convinced by antecedent reasonings of the probable, nay, the almost certain, success of the opposition. A powerful drift of public sentiment adverse to the administration had long been obvious. It set in as early as 1870, and had been gaining strength through all the subse quent years. By 1872 it had grown to be a formidable ce, even within the limits of the Republican party. Now, this movement of opposition and revolt can head in 1876, when the lease of Republican power was to be renewed.

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ITS EFFECTS. What was the effect! In order to test the relative strength and growth of the parties which respectively opposed and supported the Administration, I have compiled the electoral vote of last year for each State, and ompared it with the electoral vote of 1872-which fo compared it with the electoral vote of 1872—which to the Administration side was the highest vote it ever re-ceived—and also with the highest vote the Democratic party over received, whether in 1872 or 1868. I have taken the returns for each State, given the total vote of each party, and the respective increase of each party together with a calculation of the percentage or loss and

gain for each.

The first great fact revealed by my tables is that, since

gain for each.

The first great fact revealed by my tables is that, since 1872—of course still more since 1868—the Democratic, or opposition party, has been growing with predictous velocity, while the Republicss, or Administration party has, in some few States decreased, in others remained almost stationary, and in its most flourishing localities lagged far behind its opponent. Let us begin with New-England, said to be the most enhaptened and conservative or all political divisions. The aggregate vote there is 667,050; the aggregate increase is 129,371, but of this increase the Democratis secured 90,601, and the Republicans only 38,970, much less than half the former.

Let us next turn to the great northern bed, to the States stretching on a line from the Hudson to the Mississippl. Nine of them—New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, olno, Instans, Illinois, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, the democst, the wealthlest, the most industrial, and the preponderating States. They cast more than half of the tetal vote of the Union—4,254,240; and the increase of their vote between the years compared has been 732,852; but of this increase the Democratic bave made 471,873, and the Republicans only 264,971. Keeping on to the Western and far Western States leight of them between the Mississippi and the Pacific—Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Mannesota, Colorado, California, Nevada, and Oregon), we obtain the only gleam of hope and encouragement that the Republicans find in all the land. The signess that has only 198,805 and the Administration 125,715. For the first and only time it all our The aggregate vote is 801,515—the increase 234,520, or which the opposition has only 108,805 and the Adminis-tration 125,715. For the first and only time in all our inquiries the positive gains of the Administration are greater by 16,910, on a total of 400,000, than those of the opposition. But even there in the backwoods a sim-ilar disproportion in the ratio of the increases is kept up, it being 49.04 for the Democrats, 36.03 for the Repun-

itar disproportion in the rath, of the increases is kept up, it being 49.04 for the Democrate, 36.03 for the Republicans.

Let us now come back to another class of States, the seven border States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas—more or less divided in sympatay formerly between the free and the slave States, but now partasing, in character and interest, of the great northern beit. At any rate you will find the pointical phenomena of a piece with that we discovered in that vast region. The aggregate vote is 1,348,395, the aggregate norease 272,199, or which the Democrats get 229,247 and the Republicans 42,952.

I have divided the Southern States into two groups of four each—Alabama. Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, where there has been a positive (not a relative) dimunition of the Republican vote; and Florida, Louisiana, and North and South Carolina, where no such dimunition has occurred. The aggregate increase 224,540. Of this increase the Democrate get 174,547, and the Republicans 50,000 in four States, balanced by a loss of 67,458, or a net loss of 17,465. The net increase in the whole group is 207,975. A positive decrease in a party vote in liself means nothing, for it often occurs, and generally proves no more than a change of side on the part of the voters. Thus between 1868 and 1872 the Democratic vote fell off immensely in 21 of the 37 states. In short, your memories or the books are full of such instances, of opinions shifting from one side to the other like the ballast of a ship when it gets loose. It is a matter of annual occurrence. It proves nothing in itself, I repeat; but the decrease in the South is made influences exerted by the white race over the black. I do not, of course, deny the existence of political persecution, in the days of the Ku-Kiux Klans—it was exacgerated, but it was shameful, so far as it went; out I have yet to see convincing evidence of any systematic persecution, for political ends, during the late can vas. THE REAL CAUSES OF THE DECREASE.

We all know that in those States, there has been a large detachment of negro voters, from their first love—driven off by the infamies of carpet-bag misgovernment. The have either flopped over or been silent. Surely, where mave entier neeped over or been shent. Surely, where such has been the character of party legislation, it is not necessary to look further for any amount of defection. The wonder to me is that the negroes have consented as long as they have to the abominations and atrocities of the measureless villains to whom they have been subject. But, one more remark on this subject; let the causes of decrease in those States be what they may, they possess no political moment. I mean that they have not determined the actual results in any of them. For, if you give back to the Republicans the whole decrease in those States, t. c., restore to them the vote of 1872, the highest electoral vote they ever had, and concede them in addition to it an increase of 12 per cent, the average increase of their vote in the rest of the Union—and much larger than it has been in many States, they would still fall short of the Democratic majorities. This reasoning seems to me conclusive, and is only to be confronted on the theory of violence by supposing that some 20,000 Democrate had each taken two negro voters by the each and lugged them to the polls, and then compelied them such has been the character of party legislation, it is not

to vote as he wished. Remember, however, my friends, that these four States are not disputed states, they are only suspected States—suspected in the imaginations and fears of flery partisans—but they are unchallenged as to the late elections. The disputed States are others—three in number; and it is remarkable that in these three there has not been a decrease, but an increase of the Republican vote.

There are the figures, gentlemen, but before leaving them let me recapitulate. A tremendous majority for Grant had to be overcome, 762,901; intense torquidees against the Democrats for their past errors had to be overcome; all the men and all the money and all the machinery of the General Government had to be overcome; and they were overcome.

RECAPITULATION OF VOTES AND PERCENTAGES.

RECAPITULATION OF VOTES AND PERCENTAGES 1568-72. Increase 1.530,024 Grand totals ...... 8,356,911 States. 1876. 1872.
6. Eastern 276.812 2.37.843
9. Northern 2.132.660 1.867.68
7. Border 849.285 30 .335
8. West and Far West. 4729.77 346.312
8. Southern 516.735 534.200 1,867,681 50 ,333 346,312 534,200 125.71 38. Totals......4,047,519 3,592,368 Grand total 8. West and Far West..... 36 38. Totals..... 114

What are the practical lessons taught by these facts? First, that a party, like the Republican, so visibly receding, has nothing to risk; it can take no false step; it can waste no chances; and, second, that a party like the Democratic, whose sails are swelled by tavoring gales, may come into port grandly and await its time. Nevertheless, in the face of these warnings, the Republican party, er some of its leaders for it, controls that the leader and representative of the opposition, Mr. Tilbertheless, is not elected. It is admitted that he has the requisite manber of votes, but good as they are in quantity, they are not good in quality. Why, in Louisiana—not to go beyond that State for wait of time—they possess the monopoly of a machine which grinds the contents of the boxes anew, and, carefully separating the chalf from the grist, produces a loaf of entire purity and the requisite flavor.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD. This Board was born, or rather, like Macduff, w ripped from the womb, during the convulsions of 1872. when the Warmoth factions and the Custom-house factions made Louisiana into a seething puddle of fifth and froth. Two canvassing boards were then in existence; but as one of them had but one man of five on it w had a right to be there, and as the other had no retur to handle, save affidavits and slips of newspapers, of Warmoth superseded them both, by taking out in a which had slumbered for six months in his nigrou-hole which had slumbered for six months in his bigson-holes, and making it a law by his posthumous signature. That act created a third board, which was the parent of the present board, as Sycorax was of Caliban. The whole object of the law was in no sense to further the public interest, but to secure the control of the election machinery to Warmoth and his confederates, in definance of the ballot, and without appeal. So that, you perceive, it was born in sin and brought forth in inspaty.

Two kinds of objection are made to it, the first, special, withfields you are familiar; Tobject to the very substance of power it assumes; to the whole theory on which it is built, as inconsistent alike with the Constitution of the United States, and the very first principles of republican

United States, and the very first principles of republican

government.
(1.) The Constitution authorizes each "State " to appoint (1.) The Constitution authorizes each "State "to appoint its quota of electors, "in such manner as the Legislature may direct"—language which shapiy indicates two things, the source or author of the action and the mode of its action. If must be the State which appoints, i.e., the State in some one of its regular and organic accusive. A State, I say, having once made an election by the people, the manner of its choice cannot institute a second agency to revise and overturn the verdict given by the people. But this brings me to a second and monstrous anomaly in the Censtitution and practice of these returning boards, which is, that they virtually revolutionize the fundamental processes of our elective system. In all the states, and from the beginning, we have had can vassing boards, whose function it was to ascertain ministernily boards, whose function it was to ascertain ministernily boards, whose function it was to ascertain ministernally the actual number of votes cast at any election. Now the laws creating these new tribuna's, which are courts the laws creating these new trionias, which are courted and not courts, depart entreity from this settled procedure. They not only allow the investigation to take a wide range beyond the contents of the boxes, but they authorize ex parte testimony, and a decision in secret. On the pretext, which may be true or may be false, that o e part of a community is disposed to exercise an improper influence over another part of it, the canvass is are asked to canvass, not the votes, but the motives of the roters.

HOW TO GET OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY. But it will be asked, not I bope in a tone somewhat familliar to us of New-York, "What are you going to do about it !" but, in a better spirit, How are we to extricate ourselves from the difficulties, created by law, that re bad but still extant. One thing has been already setare bad but still extant. One thing has been already set-tled, that the Vice-President—the mere depositary and enstedian of the electoral votes—has no other function in the premises. It is also settled, it think, by the Constitution, by a line of precedents un-breken for nearly a hundred years, and by the speeches and the votes of every prominent Republican Senator, that all the power that any one has over the subject the two houses possess. What the two houses will do, I shall not venture to predict; a special law, to be passed by common consent and providing for a new, well-guarded not ven ure to predict a special law, to be passed, common consent and providing for a new, well-guard-election in April (the Vice-President holding over in ea-orem ties. In the absence of that the plan proposed is the committee of conference is better than a usurpation by the Vice-President; better than a coup d'éat by it government, and though not unobjectionable, would least bring us release.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TREACHERY TO CONSTITUENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I should like to know whether any ballot was cast in all the entire United States that had any reference to a change in existing conditions regarding the count of the electoral votes? It not, then by what right, either of expediency or of constitutional authority do our Washington worthies attempt the introduction do our Washington worthies attempt the introduction of new methods? Those who voted expected the canvass to be conducted by known methods. To inject other methods upon the country—and this, too, after the election, and before the count, and for the very purpose of the count—is transhery to constituents. If this may be done now (constitutionally), it may be done after every Presidential election, and before the count, thus securing what the party in ascendency at the time being may desire. My objection to the compromise, therefore, to to the time of its introduction and the issue it is to seithe. If it were to operate in future, I presume no one would ask its adoption. If not then, why now?

Euston, Penn., Jan. 22, 1877.

#### PEACE IN STRAIGHTFORWARD WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I am opposed to the compromise pro posed by Congress. It is revolutionary, & is unconstitu-tional. Parties, outside of Congress, however high, are not known to the Constitution, and have no right that the President of the Constitution, and have no right that the President of the Senate is bound to respect. The opening of a gate may produce a flood that will in the end delage the Government. Let the President of the Senate perform his duties, insisting on selecting his assistants, and count the votes as he deems best, exer-cising his judgment in case of doubt, and the people will be better axisting than thoy can halv community. be better satisfied than they can be by compromise. It is time Congress was asham of of the word compromise. I look upon the proposed pian as nothing less. I think peace lies in the direction of straightforward work. Let the votes be counted as the law directs.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1877.

#### OPPOSE THE BILL! To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Do not abate one jot of your opposition to the compromise so cowardly and disho shoved between the Constitution and the usage of the dirst forty years of the Government under it. It is doubtful if peace can be bought by it for the present time, and hereafter every Presidential election will be a dread and terror to honest citizens. The precedent established of Congress being the arbiter, and, as it will ultimately prove, the maker of Presidents, regardless of the will of the people or choice of states, must end in civil war. The "I told you so" of Europe will be heard. Maintain your high position, independent of policy and party, Trimers of the people, and, as of old, strike for right, law, and country.

\*\*Hilford, Conn.\*\*, Jan. 22, 1877. first forty years of the Government under it.

#### THE BLISS FUND. To the Editor of The Tribuna

SIR: Mr. Moody of Chicago, in a card recently published, asked that a collection might be taken in the Sunday-schools of the land on the 14th of January to raise a fund to educate the children of the late ary to raise a fune to enterate the children of the late P. P. Biliss and wife, who were victims of the Ashtabula disaster. I have forgotten the name of the person to whom to forward money, and so send to you, asking to forward it. It is a tasket collection taken in the Schultzville Methodist Episcopai Sabbath-school for that very worthy object. I am, respectfully, your subscriber, Horace F. Barrett. Schultzville, Penn., Jan. 15, 1877.

[The money will be sent to Henry Field, care of Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago, treasurer of the fund.

# AID FOR THE CUBAN SUFFERERS.

Sir: I beg to inform, through your paper, the widows and orphans of the Cuban war who may be in want in this country, to send their names and addresses to Mrs. Emilia C. de Villaverde, One-hundred-andthirty-sixth-st., near Alexander-ave.; Mrs. L. de Luâces, No. 44 West Tenth-st., and to Miss B. B. Von Leer, No. 211 West Fifty-third-st., in order that they may receive the share they may be entitled to out of the net proceeds of the enter tainment given for their benefit on the 13th of December last.

EMILIA C. DE VILLAVERDE. December last. New-York, Jan. 23, 1877.

A LETTER WANTED FROM MR. TILDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: Will you please publish Mr. Tilden's (Kent) letter in favor of secession, and oppose the com-

promise, unless Mr. Tilden comes out with a letter that opposed to secession, disunion, and the Southern flag! Mr. Tilden has never contradicted his Kent letter. If elected, he will allow the South to do as it chooses at New-York, Jan. 22, 1877.

## THE FISHKILL SAVINGS BANK.

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The communication in your issue of this date in regard to our affairs is likely to mislead your readers in regard to the character of our trustees and the solvency of our bank. Mr. Reid, from the Bank Department, has just completed an examination of our books and business with the following result. He fit is our resources \$671,465 69: habilities, \$616,061 88; suridus, \$55,403 81.

Jas. E. Dean, President.

Fishkill, N. F., Jan. 22, 1877.

### THE SO-CALLED STEINWAY-KNABE PIANO SUIT.

CARD FROM MESSES. STEINWAY & SONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Ever since the close of the Centennial Exhibition, where we received the highest award for our pianos by the unanimous verdict of all the indges, subsemently confirmed by the Centennial Commission, certain of our competitors have sought to push themselves into notoriety, either by publishing so-called awards which they never obtained from the judges or by distorting ose they did obtain in so specious a manner as to mislead the public.

The last of these efforts is the card published over the signature of Messrs. William Knabe & Co., in your issue

of yesterday.

Though averse to controversy, as we believe we can maintain our position in the estimation of the publi rather by the intrinsic merits of our instruments than by any attempts to obtain gratuitous advertising, we are forced to refute the erroneous statements which have been made of our conduct in the so-called Steinway-Knabe suit by the Messrs. Knabe, who now seek to obtain intoricty for themselves by importing into the New-York press their local quarrels with Mr. Otto Sutro, the able and enterprising holder of the Steinway agency for the State of Maryland, who has heretofore successfully overcome local prejudices existing in favor of inferior instruments and built up for "The Steinway Piano" an in mense sale in that State. The facts of the case are briefly

From the time that the Centennial awards were as nounced last September the Messrs. Knabe have launched through the press all over the country the following statement, the gross exaggerations of which are fully exposed by placing it by the side of the only official award they ever obtained from the judges at the Contendal Exhibition:

PUBLISHED STATEMENT OF MESSES, KNABE & CO. ON ALL THE JUDICES. KNABE.—Highest award at the Contennial.

The United States Centen-fried in the requirements of a first-clease instrument, in

The United States Centen-hial Commission and the judges of awards have unanimously decreed to Messrs, Wm. Knabe & Co. the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit for Conect Grand, Farlor Grand, Sycare and Upright Panos. By the system of awards the same character, but the true lest of merit appears only in the reports of the judges accompanying the meltils. The judges promounce the Knabe Pinnos is be the best exponents of the art of pano making, and fully entitled to the suding position, combining the commission combines in the fully entitled to the suding position, combining of should here be men

The Knabe award is not

(signed) WM. KNABE & Co. The glaring difference between these two statements in t once apparent. The very fact that the Messrs. Knabe & Co. found it necessary to appeal to the Centennial commission to get their report bulatered up by the in-sertion of the words "for richness and singing quality" I tone, which the judges never gave them, is of itself oneholics evidence that Messrs, Knabe knew and felt but the judges did not " pronounce the Knabe pianos to e the best exponents of the art of piano-making and

ully entitled to the leading position,' Our firm has never found Messrs. Knabe & Co. very formidable competitors, hence we regarded their controversy with Mr. Suiro, the Steinway agent in Baltimore, s one of the numerous squabbles now carried on in varisas cities by rival plano-houses. Mr. Otto Sutco, who naturally had to bear the brunt of these misstatements ande by the Messes, Knabe & Co., after engaging in a newspaper controversy with them, and seeing that they persisted in their questionable conduct, brought suit coinst them to restrain them from publishing their own preoction of the judges' award (as given above) and to other them to the actual wording of the official report miy obtained by them.

Mr. Sutro was properly of the opinion that the Knabe sward by itself could in no way compare with that Although naturally sharing Mr. Sutro's Indignation at

Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s persistent misstatements, we ormed him that while he was perfectly free to act as he chose, we personally wanted neither newspaper contro Hercupen Mr. Sutro determined to bring suit him

out was compelled to use our name, because, not having ocen an exhibitor, he could not use his own. Herein he acted directly against our wishes, as we have always relized the hopelessness of the task of enjoining certain of ur competitors from misstatements which could be re newed in new guise every day. We never knew that suit had been brought in our name

ill we saw the printed copy of the complaint, which had been served on Messes. Knobe & Co. several days previ-From that moment, though desiring to stand by a

ained business friend, we labored toward an amical ettlement of the suit, and finally ordered its withdrawnl. hough aware that Mr. Sutro was fully justified by the icts of the case in the course he had taken. In support of this position the official report of our firm

hereby subjetned, by which we were awarded Two MEDALS OF HONOR-one for our exhibit of Pianos in the Main Building, and one for our exhibit of Metal and ther component parts of the Piano in Machinery Hall :

other component parts of the Plano in Machinery Hall:
OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE STEINWAY EXHIBIT IN THE
MAIN RELIGION.

For greatest concert capacity in Grand Planos, as also
highest degree of excellence in all their sigles of pianos,
riz, largest volume, partly, and duration of time, and
extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also novel disponition of the drings
and construction and bracing of the metal frame.

Improvements applied by STEINWAY & SONS were the

lowing: L. The Disposition of the Strings in the Form of A A the Disposition of the changes in the role of the partial property of the second project of the sound-board bridges by moving them nearer to the center of the sound-board itself, thus setting greater portions of the latter into vibratory action, and so producing a greatly increased volume of

action, and so producing a greatly increased volume of
II. A DUPLEX SCALE, patented in 1872, brings into action those portions of the strings which heretofore by
dormant and inactive, thereby increasing the richness,
pitability, and singing quality, as well as the carrying
capacity of the tone, especially of the upper notes.

III. A CUPCLA METAL FRAME, patented in 1872 and
1875, with its new system of a cross-oar and bracings,
giving absolute safety against the pull of the strings, and
increasing the capacity to stand in time. The space
gained by the use of the Cape d'Astro bar permits the
use of more heavily felted hammers, whoreby a pure,
rich quality of tone is retained much longer than heretofore.

IV. A CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUND-BOARD, with its IV. A CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUND-BOARD, with its system of compression (as shown in the patents of 1866, 1869, and 1872), preventing that relaxation of the sound-board which is the natural result of its constant concussion, caused by the strokes of the hammers against the strings, and by atmospheric influences.

V. A METALLIC TUBULAR FRAME ACTION (patented in 1868 and 1875), being entirely impervious to atmospheric influences, in conjunction with the new system of escapement, resulting in uncring precision, power, and delicacy of touch, and durability.

VI. A TONE-SUSTAINING PEDAL (patented 1874) extends the capacity of the piano for the broduction of new mu-

VI. A lone-straining transfer patented 15/4) extensis the capacity of the piano for the production of new mu-sical effects, by enabling the performer, at pleasure, to prolong the sound of a single note or group of notes, leaving both hands free to strike other notes; is of sim-ple construction, not liable to get out of order, and its

ple construction, not hable to get out of use castly acquired.

Signature of the Judge:

Approval of Group Judge:

J. SCHIEDMAYER, P. F. KUPK
GEO. F. BRISTOW, JAMES C. W.

LEVASSEUR, J. E. HILGARD,

A. T. GOSUOZA. DIE H. K. OLIVER. SERNATURE of the Judge:

J. Schiedmater,
Geo. F. Bristow,
Joseph Henry,
E. Levasseur,
J. E. Hilgard,
A. T. Goshors, Director-General.

[Seal]
J. H. Hawley, President.
Attest: Alex. R. Boteller, Secretary protein.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE MACHISERY HALL EXHIBIT OF
STRINWAT & SONS BY THE SAME JUDGES.

STEINWAT & SONS BY THE SAME JUDGES.

STEINWA

Twenty five cents per copy, postpaid; five copies for 31.
Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt. Address

Now-York

fection of finish and workmanship and the greatest fruncess and uniformity of metal structure, a steel like and sounding quality with a tensile attractor, a steel like and sounding quality with a tensile attractor, a steel like and sounding personance continueter, as demonstated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape possess an unequaled degree of resustance, permitting a westly increased tension of strings without the sinchtest danger of break or crack in and metal frames, thereor considerably increasing the sibracy power and augmenting the lasting qualities of their instruments.

Having divested this cap of all irrelevant matter, we Having divested this case of all irrelevant matter, we to the public to decide as to the propriety of Mesars, Knabe's action in dragging this matter into the New-York press, and whether or not they have distorted their report so as to mislead the public, thereby forcing our Baltimore agent, Mr. Sutro, to act as be did in self-STEINWAY & SONS.

New-York, Jan. 23, 1877.

A PLAIN PROPOSITION .- Young Mr. Lovecustomer, he remarked sympathetically and respect-fully: "Tired, Mr. Loveberry!" "Tired, shir, fired !" replied the young gentleman with dismity. "No, shir. Can't you shee I'm drunk, you (hie) you thit "-{Gold Hill

No man hesitates to take the best precautious for the care of his caldiren. When that which is best for his children is also the most desirable for himself, the inducements become alouhy strong, there're the great demand for it. T. Babbitt's Toilet soap, though it has been so recently placed on the market. People are not long in discovering stocklesses when it is superfative. The elements of this so-p are the sweetest and purest oils, of themselves full of desicate fra-grance, therefore needing no artificial scenting.

### LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Third Page.]

ARRIVED

ARRIVED

Steamship America (Ger.). De Lemon, Bremen Jan. 6, and southampton 9th, with moles, and pass, to Gelrichs & Co., for Narmouth, N. S.). Bend, Bremes Southampton ith, with midse, and pass, to Cerrichs & Co.
Ship Annie Engay (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Bond, Bremen
Nov. b, via Key West Jan. 14 in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Macchiavelli (Hal.), Maresca, Leghorn 106 days, with
marbel, rags, &c., to order vessel to Benham & December
SCHOONESS-RIVER AND COASTWISE.
Wild Pigeon, Solverset. Harriet S. Brooks, Boston.

Wild Pigeon, Sourcet. Harriet S. Brooks, Boston. Ella Jane, New-Haven. 49-5KEN. Dec. 7, lat. 42, ion. 27, brig John Shay, from Havre for St.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Smiled 21st, T. C. Jones; 22d, Atlas (Capt. Larsen), Meirose. Arrived 21st, Syromas; 22d, Carlota (Capt. Backer), Beasie (Capt. Datrymple), Nemis, HAYANA, Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamsing City of New-York, from New-York.

HAVANA, Jah. 23.—Arrived, scanning they of New Forz, from New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Cleared, British ships Angerona and Castlehead, for Liverpool.

GAUDERON, Jan. 23.—Arrived, bark Richard Pearse, from Dunkirk. Cleared, bark Fenwick, for Havre, Saled, barks Elinor, for Bremen. Charlotte Gedule, for Liverpool; briga Atlantic, for Bremen. Charlotte Gedule, for Liverpool; briga Atlantic, for Bremen, Charlotte Gredie, for Liverpool; briga Liverpool, barks Tancred, for Curr.; Askoy, for Queenstown; barkentine Merking Star, for Famount, scor. Thomas R. Pillsburr, for Bosion. Arrived at pusses, bark Augusta Duriu, from Porto Cabello, beig Mary Battlet, from Rio Janeiro, Salled, sitp Alexdrovia, bark Li-erpool.

PORT SOVAL S. C., Jan 23.—Arrived, sehr. J. R. Bodwell, from Bockand, ar nite basen. Janeiro. Sailed, ship Alexdrovas, fark Liverpool.
FOR 1974. S. C., Ian 23.—Arrived, selt. J. R. Bodwell,
FORTHES MOROW, Jan. 23.—Arrived, brig Fleetwood, from
Prince Edward's Island for Baltimor.

# Fifty Per Cent Saved By using Hooms's German Launder Soap.

Decay destroys the life and natural color of the Hair.

BOYNTON-At Passale, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, Anna C. Boynton, only daughter of Anthony and Caroline H. C. Royaton, only dangers.

Royaton,

Priorities are invited to attend her funeral on Westnesday,

Jan. 24, at 1230 p. m. Take the Eric than from New York

at 10 a. m. for Passate Bridge.

at 10 a.m. for Passaic Bridge.

BURRELL.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, Rev. J. Figen Burrel, in the 48th year of fits age.

Funeral services from St. Matthew's Intheran Church, cor.

State and Hoytaus, Brooklyn, on Wednesster, at 1 o'clock

o.m. Friends of the family and members and trients of the

church are invited to be present. Members of att. Bethet

Lodge, No. 311, F. and A. M., of this city, and all others of

the Massaic fraternity are invited to attend.

CHAPMAN—On Sunday, 21st Inst., at Recoit, Wis., Edward

H. Chapman, formerly of New York and Bergen Point.

DEANE—In Brookley, Jon. 21, Candain Thamas M. Deane.

DEANE-in Brooklyn, Jan. 21, Canada Thomas M. Deane, E. S. Ariay, ages 60 years and 7 months. Puneral services will be held at 8t. Mary's P. E. Church, cor. Classon and Willoughby Aves., Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 10 a. m.
DUNCAN—On the 23d inst., at 12 m., William Duncan, is the
72d year of his age.
Finness. Better the state of his age.
Francis. Francis. N. J. Betatives and frames are invited
to attent. Juterment at Francis. N. J. Goaches will be
at the depot in Francis of the Paterson and Newark
branch of the Frie indirect to meet train leaving foot of
Chambers et., New York, at 8:30 s. m.

branch of the Prie indicate to meet train leaving foot of Chambersal, New York, at 8:30 a.m.

LAW-At Yorkers, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Arthur Ransen, youngest child of Walter W. and Georgie H. Law, Puneral services at 10 a.m. Thursday, from his parents' residence, on Palicade eve. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 9:15 a.m. train from Perty-secondst.

SANDFORD—On Monday, Jan. 22, Wm. Sandford, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and triends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 300 East Fourteenth-st. on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 9:50. Therman in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, TAFT—in Brooking, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 22, Asartah H. Tatt in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services at the late residence, No. 99 Gates ave., on Wednesday, 24th 1981, at 4 o'clock p.m. Interment on Thursday morning at Greenwood Cemetery.

UNDERSHILL—On Sunday, Jan. 21, Stephen Underhill of this city, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral survices from his late residence, 307 East Sixty-fifth ac., on Wednesday next, at 10 a.m.

ming next, at 10 a. m. wearnowing next, at 10 a.m., vA NDERHHOOF - on Threaday, Jan. 23, John Vanderhoof, in the Social year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fractal services at his into residence, No. 21 Ratrowast, at 10 closes. Thursday afternoon, Homains to be taken to Toolees kerry for interment, Friday morning, Jan. 25.

VOORHIEES-At Found Brock, N. J., on Monday, 23d inst., Susan F. De Groot, relies of John H. Vourhees, aged 99 years. The functal wait take place on Wednesday, 24th Inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., at her life residence. Trains leave foot of Liberty at at 11:45 a. m. and return at 3:44 p. m. WALKER-At Peckskill, on Monday, of scarlet fever, Samuel,

her age, uneral services will be held in the Fulton Street M. E. Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1877, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Anerial Matices

# Bartlett's New Gas Burner has a SELF-ADJUSTING

REAL LATOR, which presents the uneven preserve and it gas at the burner, There is no "blowing" noise nor was f gas—a steary, nonecless flame is secured, with a saving nity 20 per cent in gas. We warrant every burner to it in the course, See Varie. Bill Heads, Circulars, Programmes, Business Cards,

and PHINTING of all kinds, neatly and cheapy done, at HOLMAN'S, corner Centre and White-sta. Gradomicd Chest and Lung Protectors are the beat undergar ments for accuring sound longs, health and comfort. Sold every where. Moded, 51. Isaac A. Singer, manufacturer, 704 B way.

chere. Maried 51. Issae A. Singer, manufacturer, 704 BW Fateris, Trademarks, &c., secured in the United States and foreign countries by ARTHUR V. BRILDSEN'S PAURN'T AURINUT, 258 Headway, New-York.

Rest references Send for book of materialion.

Post references. Send for book of instruction.

Post-offfice Notice. The foreign units for the week coding.

Post-offfice Notice. The foreign units for the week coding.

SATURDAY, Jan. 77, 1977, will chose at this office on TUEsDAY 678 a. m., for EUROPE, by steamship Montana, via

Post-offfice of the Committee of the Committe cave New York Jul. 25. The mails for Nassin, N. P., the New York Jul. 25. The mails for the West India Havana, will leave New York Jul. 31. The mails corto litto will leave New York Feb. 1. The mails australia &c., will leave rean Francisco Jap. 34. The more thing and Japan will reave San Francisco Peb. 1. N. Y. P. O., Jun. 18, 1877.

The Tribune Almanac for 1877. Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Editor. NOW READY. The issue of this standard and valuable Pointical Almanae 1877 contains many new features of great service

ortance. Among them are: 1. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. th all its amendments, together with all recent amendment to the Constitutions of the several States.

2 FULL ELECTION RETURNS from all the States and Territories of the vote for State officers and Members of Co.

Louisiana, both sets of returns are given in full.)

3. THE POPULAR VOTE for President from 1824 to 1874 A THE ELECTORAL VOTE from the first Presidential

election to the last, giving the vote of each State for each candidate, with full explanatory notes, illustrating the growings of the Electoral College system. 5. ALL THE NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS of the campaign of 1876.

6. LISTS OF THE XLIVIN CONGRESS and of the XLVIA as far as elected; of the principal Excentive and Judicial offi-cers, with a digest of the number and location of the minor 7. ABSTRACTS OF ALL THE PUBLIC LAWS PASSED

AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.
S. LISTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SEN. ATE AND HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.

9. INTERNAL REVENUE, CURRENCY, and BANKING

tures of the Government from 1859 to 1876, inclusive. 10. STATISTICS OF FOREIGN and DOMESTIC TRADE, and of the Iron, Stoel, Cotton, and Woolen Manufactures of the United States.
Other departments, not less valuable and important, are

TABLES, with statistics of the ordinary revenues and expends

also included in the Almanac, which is in many respects one of the most complete and exhaustive ever issued indie pensable to every public man and intelligent citizen.

THE TRIBUNE